

USE OF ALTERNATIVE AND/OR ADDITIONAL BMPS

Alternative BMPs are not used on this project. Silt Gates are used on this project as additional BMPs at pipe inlets and are not being used in place of or as a substitute for other conventional BMPs. Temporary check dams are used in ditches to provide interim stabilization and flow velocity reduction. The stability of the site is maintained with other conventional BMPs as shown on the plans. This ESPCP would be fully compliant with permit requirements if the silt gates were removed and as a result are not considered alternative BMPs when used on this project. Sediment stored by silt gates is not included in the required minimum sediment storage volume or shown in the sediment storage table.

DISCHARGES INTO,OR WITHIN ONE LINEAR MILE UPSTREAM OF AND WITHIN
THE SAME WATERSHED AS,ANY PORTION OF A BIOTA IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT.

All outfalls are either located further than 1 linear mile upstream or outside of the watershed of an impaired stream segment that has been listed for criteria violated, "Bio F" (impaired fish community) and/or "Bio M" (impaired macro invertebrate community), within Category 4a, 4b or 5, and the potential cause is either "NP" (nonpoint source) or "UR" (urban runoff).

STREAM AND OPEN-WATER BUFFER ENCROACHMENT

Stream Buffers, as defined by O.C.G.A. 12-7-1, are impacted by this project. (If no stream buffers occur within the project limits, the remainder of this section may be omitted, including the table below.)

The contractor is not authorized to enter into stream buffers, except as described in the table below:

NAME OF STREAM OR OTHER WATER BODY TYPE (FROM ECOLOGY REPORT)	LOCATION OF BUFFERED STREAMS AND STATE WATERS**			STREAM TYPE (WARM/COLD WATER)*	BUFFER IMPACTED? (YES/NO)	BUFFER VARIANCE REQUIRED? (YES/NO)
	STREAM ALIGNMENT	BEGIN STA AND OFFSET	END STA AND OFFSET			
N. OCONEE RIVER	CR 481/ COLLEGE STATION RD	106+08 61.7' LT	108+34 13.0' LT	WARM	YES	NO
TRIBUTARY	CR 481/ COLLEGE STATION RD	112+93 180.0' RT	115+00 132.0' RT	WARM	NO	NO

(DESCRIBE THE ALLOWABLE ACTIVITIES AND/OR RESTRICTIONS WITHIN BUFFER AND APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF IMPACTS) Construction of proposed bridge over the North Oconee River.

Unless noted otherwise, utility companies will be submitting the required permits/variances in conjunction with the impacts caused by their activities. If utility impacts are covered by the Department's stream buffer variance, this shall be noted in the buffer-variance-required column.

* Warm water streams have a 25-foot minimum buffer as measured from the wrested vegetation. Cold Water streams have a 50-foot buffer as measured from the wrested vegetation.

*** Locations are approximate, a detailed location of stream buffers and authorized work areas are shown on the individual BMP sheets.*

SAMPLING GENERAL NOTES:

Representative sampling may be utilized on this project as explained here. The individual outfall drainage basins along the project corridor have been carefully evaluated and compared on the basis of four characteristics: the type of construction activity, the disturbed acreage, the average slope about the outfall, and the soil erosion Index 0-10, 10 being the most erodible soil. The construction activity types are new road on fill, new road in cut, road widening, and maintenance/safety. The disturbed area classes are less than or equal to 1 acre, greater than 1 acre to less than 2 acres, and equal to or greater than 2 acres. The average outfall slope is mild if it is equal to or less than 0.03, and steep if it is greater than 0.03. The soil erosion Index is low if it is less than or equal to 5 and high if it is greater than 5. After evaluation of these characteristics as presented in the project's drainage area map, hydrology and hydraulic studies, construction plans, geotechnical soil survey, and erosion sedimentation and pollution control plans, the Department has determined that the representative sampling scheme shown below is valid for the duration of the project. The table shows the groups of similar outfall drainage basins.

The increase in turbidity at the specified locations will be representative of the alternate outfall drainage basins when similar outfall drainage basins exist. Approved primary and alternate representative sampled features are identified in the table below.

[illegible]

DATE: OCT.18, 2013

(Note that outfall sampling requires one sample per event while receiving-water sampling requires a pair of samples, one sample upstream and one sample downstream, per event for comparison. The italicized example information in the table represents the minimum number of sampled features for representative sampling and is to be replaced with site-specific information. Alternate sampled features are optional.

According to the EPD, additional sampling sites may be required depending on significant changes during the project. Determine the representative sampling scheme by using the Representative Sampling Database for GDOT internal use on the R.O.A.D.S. webpage under Design Policies and Guidelines in the ESPCP box Internal Representative Sampling Database. For consultants, use the external database External Representative Sampling Database. Alternatively, determine the scheme by hand.)

The primary sampled features specified should be used as the initial sampling locations. An alternate sampled feature may be used if additional sampling is required or to replace a primary sampled feature that is no longer located within the active phase of construction.

INSPECTING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

See Special Provision 167 and other contract documents for the Inspecting and Sampling Procedures.

READY MIX CHUTE WASH-DOWN

The washing of ready-mix concrete drums and dump truck bodies used in the delivery of Portland cement concrete is prohibited on this site.

In accordance with Standard Specification 107.1- Legal Regulations and Responsibility to the Public, only the discharge chute utilized in the delivery of Portland cement concrete may be rinsed free of fresh concrete remains. The Contractor shall excavate a pit outside of State water buffers, at least 25 feet from any storm drain and outside of the travelled way, including shoulders, for a wash-down pit. The pit shall be large enough to store all wash-down water without overtopping. Immediately after the wash-down operations are completed and after the wash-down water has soaked into the ground, the pit shall be filled in, and the ground above it shall be graded to match the elevation of the surrounding areas. Alternate wash down plans must be approved by the Project Engineer.

Wash-down plans describe procedures that prevent wash-down water from entering streams and rivers. Never dispose of wash-down water down a storm drain. Establish a wash-down pit that includes the following: (1) a location away from any storm drain, stream or river, (2) access to the vehicle being used for wash-down, (3) sufficient volume for wash-down water, and (4) permission to use the area for wash-down.

On sites where permission or access to excavate a wash-down pit is unavailable, the Contractor may have to wash-down into a sealable 55-gallon drum or other suitable container and then transport the container to a proper disposal site. For additional information, refer to the Georgia Small Business Environmental Assistance Program's "A Guide for Ready Mix Chute/Hopper Wash-down".